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10/813,901	03/30/2004	Berna Erol	015358-010000US	5028
20350 7590 01/20/2010 TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER EIGHTH FLOOR SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111-3834			EXAMINER TRAN, QUOC A	
			ART UNIT 2176	PAPER NUMBER
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

# Office Action Summary

## Application No.

10/813,901

## Applicant(s)

EROL ET AL.

## Examiner

Quoc A. Tran

## Art Unit

2176

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 November 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9; 11; 13-27; 29-39; 41-47; 49-56; 58-64 and 66-69 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9; 11; 13-27; 29-39; 41-47; 49-56; 58-64 and 66-69 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 04 November 2009 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-946)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### DETAILED ACTION

This is a Final Office Action in response to the applicant's amendments/remarks filed 11/04/2009. The current patent application originally filed **03/30/2004**. (Assignee: Ricoh).

- Claims 1-9; 11; 13-27; 29-39; 41-47; 49-56; 58-64 and 66-69 are pending.
- Claims 10; 12; 28; 40; 48; 57 and 65 were previously canceled.

### ***Claims Rejection – 35 U.S.C. 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

*(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.*

**Claims 1-9; 11; 13-27; 29-39; 41-47; 49-56; 58-64 and 66-69** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being as being unpatentable over **Chiu et al** US007051271B1 filed 05/31/2000 (hereinafter Chiu), in view of **Coar** US 20070106932A1- Continuation of 09/533,152 filed 03/23/2000 (hereinafter Coar).

### ***Regarding independent claims 1,***

Chiu teaches:

**a method in a computer system for creating a composite electronic representation including presentation material information, the computer**

**system thus creating a composite electronic representation of the document,**

(See Chiu at the Abstract, teaches a computer system for creating a composite electronic representation including presentation material information (i.e. annotations made on the paper documents during the meeting can be extracted and used as indexes to the video). This interpretation is supported by Applicant's specification, which is stated "*creating a composite electronic representation comprising the determined information*" at Pages 3 Para 15. )

**the method comprising: scanning a paper document to generate an electronic presentation of the document with presentation material.**

(See the Abstract and Col. 2, Lines 15-25→Chiu discloses this limitation in that a computer system for creating a composite electronic representation including presentation material information (i.e. annotations made on the paper documents during the meeting can be extracted and used as indexes to the video.) in addition Chiu further discloses the a scanned document is linking to a segment of a video wherein the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step includes an identifier for comparing to the plurality of video frame identifiers;

This interpretation is supported by Applicant's Specification, which states "*key frame images obtained from video information captured during the presentation*" at Pages 21 Para 57. )

**extracting a visual feature from the electronic presentation of the document, the visual feature corresponding to a portion of the presentation material;**

(See Chiu at the Abstract, teaches annotations made on the paper documents during the meeting can be extracted and used as indexes to the video. An orthonormal transform, such as a Digital Cosine Transform (DCT) is used to compare scanned documents to video frames.)

**accessing recorded information including at least one of audio and visual information recorded during a presentation of the presentation material;**

(See Chiu at Col. 2, Lines 15-25, discloses a method for linking a scanned document to a segment of a video is provided. Whereby the scanned document identifier is then compared to the plurality of video frame identifiers; the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step.

Also see Chiu at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15, discloses browser interface 300 for accessing a segment of video file 200 which references scanned document 101a.)

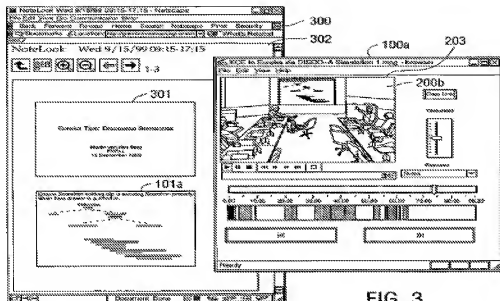


FIG. 3

**storing the composite electronic representation for access by the user or another user accessing the composite electronic document.**

(See Chui at Fig. 5 and Col. 8 Line 5 discloses memory item 806 and persistent storage 808 stores a scanned digital document 101a and video file 200.)

Also see Chiu at Col. 2, Lines 15-25, discloses a method for linking a scanned document to a segment of a video is provided. Whereby the scanned document identifier is then compared to the plurality of video frame identifiers; the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step.

Also see Chiu at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15, discloses browser interface 300 for accessing a segment of video file 200 which references scanned document 101a.

Also see Chiu at Fig. 5 and Col. 8 Line 5 discloses memory item 806 and persistent storage 808 stores a scanned digital document 101a and video file 200.)

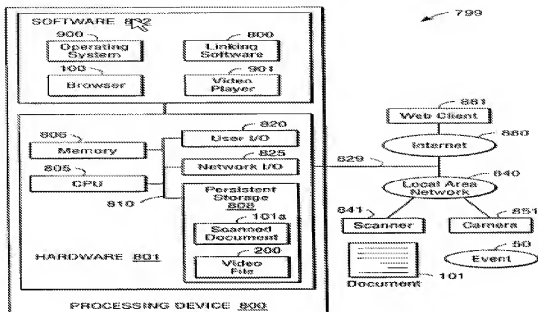


FIG. 5

comparing the visual feature to the recorded information to determine a portion of the recorded information that matches the visual feature, whereby at least a portion of the recorded information matches a feature portion of the presentation material, and determining matching information for each matching portion of the recorded information and feature portion using a matching algorithm configured to map the visual feature to a portion of any of a plurality of recorded information that matches the feature portion; and of the recorded information determined to match the visual feature,

(See Chiu at Col. 2, Lines 15-25, discloses a method for linking a scanned document to a segment of a video is provided. Whereby the scanned document identifier is then compared to the plurality of video frame identifiers; the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step. Also

Chiu further illustrated at FIG. 2 browser interface 100a having window 105 displays the relative time in which video frame 200a is displayed during the course of event 50. Also Chiu further disclose the comparing step includes comparing color information from the scanned document to color information from the plurality of video frames using the orthonormal transformation, such as discrete cosines transform (e.g., a matching algorithm configured to map the visual feature to a portion of any of a plurality of recorded information that matches the feature portion).

**metadata including the matching information,**

(See Fig. 2 and at Column 3 lines 62-67→ Chiu illustrated in FIG. 2, window 105 displays the relative time in which video frame 200a is displayed during the course of event 50. Similarly, bar 104a represents the time and duration in which document 101 is presented as projection 101b in window 203. This interpretation is supported by Applicant's Specification, which states "*metadata may indicate how long the slide was discussed*" at Pages 14 Para [0066] Lines 11-12. )

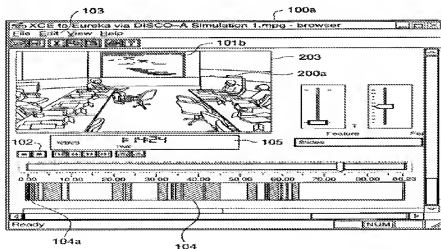


FIG. 2



**generating a user selectable object providing a user with access to the portion of the recorded information corresponding to the visual feature, and inserting the user selectable object into the electronic representation of the document when the computer system locates a portion of the recorded information determined to match the visual feature, including the user selectable object, and the user selectable object being placed in a position associated with the extracted feature and allowing the user to access the portion of the recorded information as an embedded video link in the user selectable object selecting the user selectable object, the user-selectable object being able to access the portion of the recorded information using the metadata in the composite document;**

(See Fig. 3 and at Column 4 lines 4-35→ Chiu illustrated in FIG. 3, illustrated illustrates a browser interface 300 for accessing a segment of video file 200 which references scanned document 101a (e.g., user selectable object). In addition, Chiu added scanned documents 301 and 101a may be represented by hyperlinked universal resource location ("URL") addresses. The URL links a scanned document to a corresponding segment of video file in which the scanned document is referenced (e.g. an embedded video link).

In addition Chui does not expressly teach, but Coar teaches:

**storing the composite electronic representation as a PDF, HyperText Transfer Language (HTML), Flash or Word formatted document for access by the user or another user accessing the composite electronic document.**

(@ the Abstract and @ Para [0037]→ Coar discloses the contents of the package will be stored unchanged from their original format (other than to use compression methods to minimize the overall size of the package), in order to allow the original native application that created the object to again be used to interact and manipulate the object. Also Coar further discloses an electronic file that may be used to store any type of object such as an image, document, database, or any computer generated file including word processing, database, EDI or any other type of file. If the user so desires, applications may be created to convert documents into other formats such as converting a MS-Word document into an Adobe Acrobat (PDF file) prior to the document being added to the VirPack [@ Para [0069]].)

Accordingly, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chui's method of comparing the visual feature to the recorded information to determine a portion of the recorded information that matches the visual feature and linking a video to a scan document, to include a means of said storing the composite electronic representation as a PDF, HyperText Transfer Language (HTML), Flash or Word formatted document for access by the user or another user accessing the composite electronic document as taught by Coar. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination because Chui and Coar are from the same field of endeavor of generating a compound document (text, image, video) and provides a predictable result of generating a composite electronic presentation with a browser interface for accessing a segment of

video file which references scanned document- see Chui at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15).

***Regarding Independent claim 21,***

is fully incorporated similar subject of claim 1 cited above, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale. Thus, Chiu and Coar disclose every limitation of Claim 21 and provide proper reasons to combine, as indicated in the above rejection for Claim 1.

***Regarding Independent claim 34,***

Claim 34 recites a computer program product stored on a computer-readable medium for implement a method recited in Claim 1. Thus, Chiu and Coar disclose every limitation of Claim 34 and provide proper reason to combine, as indicated in the above rejections for Claim 1- Also See Chiu at Fig.1.

***Regarding Independent claim 44,***

Claim 44 recites a computer program product stored on a computer-readable medium for implement a method recited in Claim 21. Thus, Chiu and Coar disclose every limitation of Claim 44 and provide proper reason to combine, as indicated in the above rejections for Claim 21- Also @ Fig 1 of Chiu.

*Regarding **Independent claim 51,***

Claim 51 recites a data processing system for implement a method recited in Claim 1. Thus, Chiu and Coar disclose every limitation of Claim 51 and provide proper reason to combine, as indicated in the above rejections for Claim 1- Also See Chiu at Fig. 1.

*Regarding **Independent claim 61,***

Claim 61 recites a data processing system for implement a method recited in Claim 21. Thus, Chiu and Coar disclose every limitation of Claim 61 and provide proper reason to combine, as indicated in the above rejections for Claim 61- Also See Chiu at Fig. 1.

*Regarding **Independent claim 68,***

Claim 68 recites a system for implement a method recited in Claim 1. Thus, Chiu and Coar disclose every limitation of Claim 68 and provide proper reason to combine, as indicated in the above rejections for Claim 1- Also See Chiu at Fig. 1.

*Regarding **Independent claim 69,***

Claim 69 recites a data processing system for implement a method recited in Claim 21. Thus, Chiu and Coar disclose every limitation of Claim 69 and

provide proper reason to combine, as indicated in the above rejections for Claim

1- Also See Chiu at Fig. 1.

*Regarding claims 2, 22, 35, 45, 52, and 62,*

Chiu and Coar further comprise:

**determining associating information for the recorded information  
that corresponds to the extracted feature.**

(See Chiu at the Abstract, teaches a computer system for creating a composite electronic representation including presentation material information (i.e. annotations made on the paper documents during the meeting can be extracted and used as indexes to the video. Chiu further discloses a method for linking a scanned document to a segment of a video is provided. Whereby the scanned document identifier is then compared to the plurality of video frame identifiers; the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step-See Chiu at Col. 2, Lines 15-25, discloses.

Also see Chiu at Fig. 2, illustrates bar 104a represents the time and duration in which document 101 is presented as projection 101b in window 203.)

*Regarding claims 3, 23, 46 and 63,*

Chiu and Coar further comprise:

**wherein the association information comprises time information and  
source information for recorded information.**

(See Chiu at the Abstract, teaches a computer system for creating a composite electronic representation including presentation material information (i.e. annotations made on the paper documents during the meeting can be extracted and used as indexes to the video. Chiu further discloses a method for linking a scanned document to a segment of a video is provided. Whereby the scanned document identifier is then compared to the plurality of video frame identifiers; the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step-See Chiu at Col. 2, Lines 15-25, discloses.

Also see Chiu at Fig. 2, illustrates bar 104a represents the time and duration in which document 101 is presented as projection 101b in window 203.)

*Regarding claims 4, 36, and 53,*

Chiu and Coar further comprise:

**associating the association information with the determined additional information in the composite electronic representation.**

(See Chiu at the Abstract, teaches a computer system for creating a composite electronic representation including presentation material information (i.e. annotations (i.e. additional information) made on the paper documents during the meeting can be extracted and used as indexes to the video.)

*Regarding claims 5, 24, 37, 47, 54 and 64,*

Chiu and Coar further comprise:

**receiving a selection to the determined additional information in the composite electronic representation and using the association information for the additional information to access the recorded information.**

(See Chiu at Col. 2, Lines 15-25, discloses a method for linking a scanned document to a segment of a video is provided. Whereby the scanned document identifier is then compared to the plurality of video frame identifiers; the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step.

Also see Chiu at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15, discloses browser interface 300 for accessing a segment of video file 200 which references scanned document 101a.)

*Regarding claims 6, 25, 38 and 55,*

Chiu and Coar further comprise:

**accessing the recorded information using the determined additional information.**

(See Chiu at Col. 2, Lines 15-25, discloses a method for linking a scanned document to a segment of a video is provided. Whereby the scanned document identifier is then compared to the plurality of video frame identifiers; the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step.

Also see Chiu at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15, discloses browser interface 300 for accessing a segment of video file 200 which references scanned document 101a.)

*Regarding **claims 7, and 26,***

Chiu and Coar further comprise:

**displaying the accessed recorded information.**

(See Chiu at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15, discloses browser interface 300 for accessing a segment of video file 200 which references scanned document 101a.)

*Regarding **claims 8, and 27,***

Chiu and Coar further comprise:

**playing the accessed information.**

(See Chiu at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15, discloses browser interface 300 for accessing a segment of video file 200 which references scanned document 101a.)

*Regarding **claims 9, 29, 39, 49, 56 and 66,***

Chiu and Coar further comprise:

**performing at least one of emailing, printing, storing, and copying  
the created composite electronic representation.**

(See Chiu at Fig. 5 and Col. 8 Line 5→discloses memory item 806 and persistent storage 808 stores a scanned digital document 101a and video file 200.)



*Regarding claims 11, 41 and 58,*

Chiu and Coar further comprise:

**wherein the received electronic representation of the paper document includes notes taken by a user, wherein the created composite electronic representation includes the notes taken by the user.**

(See Chiu at Col. 7, Lines 1-10, discloses a method of extract the ink annotations, a simple comparison between the original and the annotated paper handout may be performed. When more than one set of handouts have been annotated, these ink strokes may be extracted and selectively layered over the common background of the scanned document. Another way to display the ink annotations and notes is simply to show them without a background. In any case, the ink strokes may be hyperlinked to play their corresponding segment in the video recording.)

*Regarding claim 13,*

Chiu and Coar further comprise:

**determining a document that includes the recorded information using the extracted feature.**

(See Chiu at Col. 7, Lines 1-10, discloses a method of extract the ink annotations, a simple comparison between the original and the annotated paper handout may be performed. When more than one set of handouts have been annotated, these ink strokes may be extracted and selectively layered over the common background of the scanned document. Another way to display the ink annotations and notes is simply to

show them without a background. In any case, the ink strokes may be hyperlinked to play their corresponding segment in the video recording.)

*Regarding claim 14,*

Chiu and Coar further comprise:

**determining a portion of the document that includes the information corresponding to the feature.**

(See Chiu at Col. 2, Lines 15-25, discloses a method for linking a scanned document to a segment of a video is provided. Whereby the scanned document identifier is then compared to the plurality of video frame identifiers; the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step.)

*Regarding claims 15, 31, 42, 50 and 59,*

Chiu and Coar further comprise:

**an identifier to a location in the recorded information, wherein the information in the recorded information corresponding to the feature is determined using the identifier.**

(See Chiu at Col. 2, Lines 15-25, discloses a method for linking a scanned document to a segment of a video is provided. Whereby the scanned document identifier is then compared to the plurality of video frame identifiers; the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step).

*Regarding **claims 16 and 32,***

Chiu and Coar further comprise:

**the identifier comprises at least one of a barcode and signature information.**

(See Coar at Fig. 1 and at Para 86, discloses a machine-readable symbol such as a high-density barcode.)

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chui's method; to include a means of said the identifier comprises at least one of a barcode and signature information as taught by Coar. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination because Chui and Coar are from the same field of endeavor of electronic presentation material associated with the scan document, and provides a predictable result of generating a composite electronic presentation with a browser interface for accessing a segment of video file which references scanned document- see Chui at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15.)

*Regarding **claims 17-18,***

Chiu and Coar further comprise:

**receiving the electronic representation comprises receiving a scan of the document, the document being a paper document, wherein receiving**

**the electronic representation comprises determining an electronic image of the document, the document being a paper document.**

(See Chiu at Col. 7, Lines 1-10, discloses a method of extract the ink annotations, a simple comparison between the original and the annotated paper handout may be performed.)

*Regarding **claims 19, and 33,***

Chiu and Coar further comprise:

**wherein receiving the electronic representation comprises receiving the electronic representation in response to an input from a user indicating that the composite electronic representation should be created.**

(See Chiu at the Abstract, teaches a computer system for creating a composite electronic representation including presentation material information (i.e. annotations made on the paper documents during the meeting can be extracted and used as indexes to the video. This interpretation is supported by Applicant's Specification, which states "*creating a composite electronic representation comprising the determined information*" at Pages 3 Para 15. )

*Regarding **claims 20, 30, 43, 60 and 67,***

Chiu and Coar further comprise:

**the document comprises a paper document.**

(See Chiu at Col. 7, Lines 1-10, discloses a method of extract the ink annotations, a simple comparison between the original and the annotated paper handout may be performed.)

It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. See, MPEP 2123.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed 11/04/2009 have been considered but they are not persuasive (See the above discussion for details) and further view of the following:

Applicant asserts that Chiu in view of Coar fail to establish the ***prima facie*** obviousness of a claim invention (see Remarks/Arguments Page 18 lines 10-13, because:

- Applicant asserts, claim 1 recited: ["comparing... a plurality of recorded information that matches the feature portion;" Applicants respectfully submit that this allegation is in stark contradiction to the admission of the Examiner stated in the previous Office Action dated February 3, 2009. On page 7 of that Office Action, the Examiner expressly admits that "Chui

does not expressly teach, but Hull teaches: "comparing... a plurality of recorded information that matches the feature portion;"] (see Applicant's Remarks/Arguments @ Page 18 Line 10 through page 19 Line 12).

For purposes of responding to Applicant's Remarks/Arguments, the examiner will assume that Applicant is arguing for the patentability of Claim 1.

The examiner disagrees.

As discusses in the previous Office Action dated 08/04/2009 and the current rejection as cited above, *Chiu* teaches the claimed features (see col. 2, lines 15-25,) "The scanned document identifier is then ***compared to the plurality of video frame identifiers***." The Applicant's argument pertaining to the earlier Office Action of February 03, 2009, is moot due to the new grounds of rejection in the Non-Final mailed August 04,2009 note as indicated in the Office Action the finality of the previous Office action is withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114.

- In addition, Applicant asserts that Chiu describes "transforming a scanned document and a plurality of video frames into respective "identifiers" and then comparing the "identifiers" to link the scanned document to the plurality of video frames and **NOT**, "extracting a visual feature from the electronic representation of the document...of the presentation material"

as recited in claim 1, (see Applicant's Remarks/Arguments @ Page 19  
Line 33 through Page 20 Line7).

The examiner disagrees.

As discusses in the previous Office Action dated 08/04/2009 and the current rejection as cited above, **Chiu** teaches the video recordings of meetings and scanned paper documents are natural digital documents that come out of a meeting. These can be placed on the Internet for easy access, with links generated between them by matching scanned documents to a segment of the video referencing the scanned document. Furthermore, annotations made on the paper documents during the meeting can be **EXTRACTED** and used as **INDEXES** to the video. An orthonormal transform, such as a Digital Cosine Transform (DCT) is used to compare scanned documents to video frames (@ the Abstract and @ Col. 2 Lines 15-60).

Therefore, as broadly disclosed in the instant specification at Page 2 Para 14 the first three sentences, which is stated, "[0014] ... creating a composite electronic representation. The techniques include receiving an electronic representation of a paper document. **Features in the electronic representation are then extracted and compared to recorded information to determine matching information...**", it is reasonable to find that the terms, "*extracting a visual feature from the electronic representation of the document...*" as claimed, is broad enough to reasonably interprets as "extracting a visual feature from the electronic representation of the document " in

Chiu. Thus examiner concludes, reasonably, that the claimed, *extracting a visual feature from the electronic representation of the document...* is described by Chiu.

- Furthermore, Applicant asserts, **Coar** is directed to a system and method for the creation of virtual information packages that provides the capability to scan and store paper documents in a virtual container. The virtual container can also store existing electronics documents in their native format so that them to be used by the applications that created them. (Coar, see abstract). Coar does not teach or discuss comparing video frames with scanned documents to link the two and therefore cannot make up for the deficiencies of Chui (see Applicant's Remarks/Arguments @ Page 20 lines 8-15).

The examiner disagrees.

As discusses in the previous Office Action dated 08/04/2009 and the current rejection as cited above, **Chiu** teaches the video recordings of meetings and scanned paper documents are natural digital documents that come out of a meeting. These can be placed on the Internet for easy access, with links generated between them by matching scanned documents to a segment of the video referencing the scanned document. Furthermore, annotations made on the paper documents during the meeting can be EXTRACTED and used as INDEXES to the video. An orthonormal transform,



such as a Digital Cosine Transform (DCT) is used to ***compare scanned documents to video frames*** (@ the Abstract and @ Col. 2 Lines 15-60).

In addition, to be nonobvious, an improvement must be "more than the predictable use of prior art elements according to their established functions." *Id.* at 1740. In addition, the Federal Circuit recently recognized that "[a]n obviousness determination is not the result of a rigid formula disassociated from the consideration of the facts of a case. Indeed, the common sense of those skilled in the art demonstrates why some combinations would have been obvious where others would not." *Leapfrog Enters., Inc. v. Fisher-Price, Inc.*, 485 F.3d 1157, 1161 (Fed. Cir. 2007) (citing *KSR*, 127 S. Ct. at 1739). The Federal Circuit relied in part on the fact that Leapfrog had presented no evidence that the inclusion of a reader in the combined device was "uniquely challenging or difficult for one of ordinary skill in the art" or "represented an unobvious step over the prior art." *Id.* at 1162 (citing *KSR*, 127 S. Ct. at 1741).

Also, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. *In re Merck & Co., Inc.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 1097 (Fed. Cir. 1986). The test for obviousness is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Kahn*, 441 F.3d at 987-988; *In re Young*, 927 F.2d 588, 591 (Fed. Cir. 1991); and *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413,425 (CCPA 1981).

Moreover, in evaluating such references it is proper to take into account not only the specific teachings of the references but also the inferences which one skilled in the

art would reasonably be expected to draw therefrom. In re Preda, 401 F.2d 825, 826 (CCPA 1968).

As recognized by the Examiner, **Chiu** teaches the video recordings of meetings and scanned paper documents are natural digital documents that come out of a meeting. These can be placed on the Internet for easy access, with links generated between them by matching scanned documents to a segment of the video referencing the scanned document. Furthermore, annotations made on the paper documents during the meeting can be EXTRACTED and used as INDEXES to the video. An orthonormal transform, such as a Digital Cosine Transform (DCT) is used to **compare scanned documents to video frames** (@ the Abstract and @ Col. 2 Lines 15-60).

In addition, as analyzed by the Examiner, **Chiu** does not expressly teach the use of *storing the composite electronic representation as a PDF, HyperText Transfer Language (HTML), Flash OR Word formatted document for access by the user OR another user accessing the composite electronic document* as recited in claim 1. On the other hand, in what is fairly characterized as analogous art in accordance the above-noted case law, **Coar** discloses the contents of the package will be stored unchanged from their original format (other than to use compression methods to minimize the overall size of the package), in order to allow the original native application that created the object to again be used to interact and manipulate the object (@ the Abstract and @ Para [0037]. Also Coar further discloses an electronic file that may be used to store any type of object such as an image, document, database, or any computer generated file

including word processing, database, EDI or any other type of file. If the user so desires, applications may be created to convert documents into other formats such as converting a MS-Word document into an Adobe Acrobat (PDF file) prior to the document being added to the VirPack [ @ Para [0069].

Accordingly, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chui's method of comparing the visual feature to the recorded information to determine a portion of the recorded information that matches the visual feature and linking a video to a scan document, to include a means of said storing the composite electronic representation as a PDF, HyperText Transfer Language (HTML), Flash or Word formatted document for access by the user or another user accessing the composite electronic document as taught by Coar. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination because Chui and Coar are from the same field of endeavor of generating a compound document (text, image, video) and provides a predictable result of generating a composite electronic presentation with a browser interface for accessing a segment of video file which references scanned document- see Chui at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15).

Thus, Chiu and Coar disclose every limitation of Claim 1 and provide proper reasons to combine, accordingly, for at least all the above evidence, therefore the Examiner respectfully maintains the rejection of claim 1 at this time.

In addition, the arguments with respect to claims 21, 34, 44, 51, 61, 68, 69 and the dependent claims 2-9, 11, 13-20, 22-33, 35-39, 42-43, 45-47, 49-50, 52-56, 58-60, 62-64 and 66-67, which are all stand or fall with respect to the arguments of claim 1, which cited above (the remarks Page 20 Line 21 through Page 21 Line 2).

Therefore the Examiner maintains the rejection of claims 1-9; 11; 13-27; 29-39; 41-47; 49-56; 58-64 and 66-69 and should be sustained.

### ***Conclusion***

Accordingly **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL** See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quoc A. Tran whose telephone number is 571-272-8664. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon through Fri 8AM - 5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached on (571)272-4137. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Quoc A. Tran/  
Examiner, Art Unit 2176

/Stephen S. Hong/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2178